DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 141 979 EC 101 192

TITLE The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals: Delegate Workbook. Workshop VII: Special Concerns (1). Severely Disabled/Service Delivery/Housing.

PUB DATE May 77

NOTE 140p.; For related documents, see EC 101 186-193

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$7.35 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Conferences; *Delivery Systems; *Housing Needs; *Needs Assessment; Policy Formation; *Services; *Severely Handicapped; Workshops

IDENTIFIERS White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals

ABSTRACT

The seventh of eight delegate workbooks prepared for the May, 1977 White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals contains ballots for the workshop on problems of severely disabled persons, especially those related to delivery of services and housing. The ballots are designed to enable delegates to assign priorities to various issues and proposals in a way that reflects conclusions of state and territorial conferences. The following issues are among those presented: protection through advocacy programs; service delivery problems and their solutions; changes in Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income Laws needed to provide incentives to work; state commitment laws that encourage deinstitutionalization; and housing subsidies. For each such topic, multiple proposals, to which delegates must assign priorities, are listed. For example, to insure proper building standards and designs, it is suggested that tax incentives or rebates be provided as incentives, that grants be given to schools of design, architecture and engineering, that governmental agencies develop codes of accessibility and standards of design, and that an association of advocates be established. (GW)

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ED141979

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

DELEGATE WORKBOOK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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WORKSHOP VII
SPECIAL CONCERNS (1)

SEVERELY DISABLED
SERVICE DELIVERY
HOUSING

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 23-27, 1977

EC101192

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals was authorized by Public Law 93-516, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended in 1974. Title III of the Act declared, "It is of critical importance to this Nation that equality of opportunity, equal access to all aspects of society and equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States be provided to all individuals with handicaps."

The measure was passed and approved by both House and Senate in November, 1974 and signed into Law by President Ford in December, 1974. Title III, sections 300-306, P.L. 93-516, is called the "White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals Act."

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals is comprised of three goals:

- to provide a national assessment of problems and potentials of individuals with mental or physical handicaps;
- to generate a national awareness of these problems and potentials; and
- to make recommendations to the President and Congress which, if implemented, will enable individuals with handicaps to live their lives independently, with dignity and with full participation in community life to the greatest degree possible.

THE PROCESS

Officially the White House Conference commences on Monday evening, May 23rd. Whether you are an official (voting) delegate or an observer, it is important that you pre-register. By doing so, you will expedite your own check-in and room assignment at the Sheraton-Park and receipt of your official participant documentation. Registration and securing of registration materials will extend from 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the 23rd. The first evening's event is scheduled for 7:30 to 9:00 p.m., and will feature greetings from President Carter. Immediately after the opening ceremony, there will be a cabaret featuring disabled professional entertainers and lasting from 9:00 to 11:30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 24th, the Conference business begins with workshops that will consider issues and alternative recommendations. The morning and afternoon discussion sessions will be divided according to Concern and topic designation, following the format listed in this workbook. All delegates will be assigned to specific sessions to insure full discussion of all topics and maximum utilization of available space. That evening, each State delegation will hold a caucus to discuss and cast votes on issues and recommendations.

Each State has assigned delegates to every session of the Conference. They report to their respective delegations the subjects, points of discussion, favored recommendations and State positions on the issues. Additional sessions will be conducted Wednesday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning, and are followed by State caucuses Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon.

Thursday afternoon features a closing session to present recommendations and their implications. On Friday morning a full report will be available on the recommendations under each of the Conference's 25 Topical areas for everyone attending the White House Conference.

The major task then of delegates at the White House Conference will be to discuss the merits and implications of specific issues and recommendations as identified through State and Territorial Conferences and seminars and prioritize the recommendations that best combine to solve each issue. Voting by delegates will be computerized so that complete results will be available on the final day of the National Conference.

The Conference also will offer the opportunity for minority reports or general expressions to be presented Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at open forums. Verbal comments must be limited to three minutes. Written documentation must not be longer than three single-spaced pages. Participants will be taken in the order of registration. A registration booth will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday in the hotel lobby.

Observers at the Conference are asked to abide by certain ground rules. Only official delegates are eligible to discuss issues and vote on recommendations. While observers may not discuss the issues at the various sessions, they are welcome to discuss topics with delegates during meal breaks and when official sessions are not being conducted. Observers will be surveyed on a variety of matters at the end of the Conference.

The closing session of the Conference will take place Thursday afternoon. It will include a Congressional reception to which everyone is invited. This will be your chance to meet the members of Congress and Federal officials on a personal basis. And, despite the possible fatigue resulting from several days of intense activity, it will be a time for reflecting on the meaning of this most significant event and preparing for the work of implementation that must follow.

Delegate and Participant Statements From State White House Conferences

"This is the first big opportunity for handicapped individuals to give testimony on problems that directly affect their lives, and many have solutions which our legislators need to be aware of. Now we can address ourselves to the basic problems and start solving them through a united effort, with all the government agencies working, together with consumers, toward the same end."

Joan Glance Fernandes
Lamar, Texas

"The purpose of these meetings is to hear from the handicapped themselves about their problems and needs. Of the 300 persons who attended the regional conference, 150 were handicapped, about 75 were parents of handicapped persons and another 75 were professional people who work in programs for handicapped individuals. That was a very good representation."

John Winters
Northwest Florida Society for
Crippled Children and Adults
Pensacola, Florida

"I have attended hundreds of conferences, but this was my first experience at a large conference for handicapped people. From my observations of the Colorado White House Conference, I would say that other groups could take a lesson from these people in their earnest endeavors to accomplish a meaningful and productive experience for each person in attendance. In spite of their handicaps, they did just that."

Mrs. Elaine Clearfield
Denver, Colorado

"Most importantly, the work of the White House Conference should be seen as just a beginning in the fight to erase the barriers that traditionally have troubled handicapped people. We're not looking at this as a one-shot thing. This is something that will be continued."

Ms. Marienne Fields
Cincinnati, Ohio

"I'm elated to be elected a delegate to the White House Conference in Washington. This is a stepping-stone. It's the first conference of which we, as disabled individuals, hope to have many."

LeRoy Wells
La Crosse, Wisconsin

"Handicapped people have been silent for a long time about the discrimination they face every day in areas such as employment, health care, education, housing and recreation. We look at the White House Conference as our chance to be heard."

Jack Martin
Seattle, Washington

Many of us feel that the handicapped in America have a unique opportunity through the White House Conference. With its pre-conference activities on the local and State level, it gives us a real chance to have input in keeping with the American system. If we are willing to accept our share of responsibility for community action, we can, and will, improve our own lot in life and that of future generations."

Bill Kiser
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

"The West Virginia White House Conference was a very productive meeting. It gave handicapped persons a chance to voice their problems concerning medical, financial, insurance and job needs. Hopefully, it will provide an impetus for legislation at the national level to benefit handicapped people."

Joe Yaneris
Webster Springs, West Virginia

"I am pleased there will be an opportunity for Minnesota's handicapped persons to contribute to the White House Conference in Washington. The statement of the experience and needs of handicapped people in our State has much to offer the National decision-makers."

Gov. Wendell Anderson
Minneapolis, Minnesota

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List of Delegate Workbooks

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PREVENTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

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WORKSHOP III
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PRE-SCHOOL
SCHOOL-AGE
POST-SCHOOL

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WORKSHOP VII
SPECIAL CONCERNS (1)

SEVERELY DISABLED
SERVICE DELIVERY
HOUSING

WORKSHOP VIII
SPECIAL CONCERNS (2)

CIVIL RIGHTS
SPECIAL POPULATIONS
VETERANS
AGING

Similar to some other special concerns of the White House Conference, people disabled in their early years who require long term care have special characteristics which make them somewhat distinct from the general population and other handicapped populations.

Each of the major concerns of the White House Conference—health, social, economic, educational—are also crucial concerns of those persons disabled early in life who require life long care. Yet policy and programmatic approaches must recognize that individuals with the most severe handicaps are drawn from this population and their special needs must be recognized.

The justification for this special concern and for the Long Term Care Seminar is that there exists in this nation an invisible special interest that has not adequately surfaced in the other machinery of the White House Conference. Obviously, some adults who are disabled in childhood progress to very independent existence as adults. These people are also quite visible in other White House Conference deliberations. Our emphasis then is on a relatively invisible population—people who make us uncomfortable because they must depend so much upon the humanity of others to achieve their own dignity.

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, with the assistance of the Developmental Disabilities Office, Office of Human Development, determined that the national significance of this special concern was sufficiently timely to call together a Steering Committee composed of knowledgeable consumers, federal officials, voluntary agency representatives, and experts in this area.

By the direction of the Steering Committee the most knowledgeable and concerned experts obtainable were invited to organize papers summarizing the "state of the art" in a number of key areas; other authorities and consumer representatives were asked to prepare reactions to key presentations so that balance of views could be assured. The conference focused on the following central questions:

What are and what should be the

- key epidemiologic considerations
- unique life span concerns
- major ecological factors
- policy implications of research findings
- contributions of the handicapped individual
- entitlements of this population
- most appropriate living arrangements
- international perspectives on the problem

The conferees emerged with the conviction that the population as defined constitutes a legitimate and important focus for policy and program development. Recommendations cover many areas of concern to the delegates of the White House Conference on the Handicapped Individuals. Therefore, the recommendations from the Seminar will be placed under relevant issues in whatever topics they address.

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Ballot: Issue SPC I-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

What programs can be established to enable the severely handicapped to improve their ability to live independently or function within their families and communities?

A. TRANSPORTATION

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state legislation should regulate and fund development of flexible, barrier-free transportation systems.

B. VOCATIONAL TRAINING/WORK OPPORTUNITIES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state rehabilitation and regulations should expand vocational training and work opportunities in and out of the home setting.

C. FAMILY TRAINING

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to families for training and counseling on how to deal with handicapped family members.

D. INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTERS

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local funds should be committed to the establishment of independent living centers on a pilot basis. The centers would provide training in independent living and socialization skills.

E. ATTENDANT CARE

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be given to handicapped individuals and their families for attendant care.

F. RESPITE CARE CENTERS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to develop and support respite care centers.

G. RECREATION SERVICES

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local governments should provide additional recreational services to handicapped individuals.

H. SERVICES INFORMATION

H ( ) ( ) ( )

States should establish central information referral systems that include toll-free phones which persons could call for information on state service delivery programs.

	Ballot: Issue SPC I-4			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I. INCENTIVES FOR ACCESSIBLE HOUSING	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state low-interest loans and tax incentives should be granted to developers and housing agencies to construct and provide accessible housing and other buildings.				
J. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal aid, either in the form of financial assistance or a negative income tax, snould be provided to handicapped individuals and their families to enable them to live independently within the community.				
K. HOMEBOUND SERVICES	K	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to expand homebound services, with special emphasis on covering the newborn and adult populations.				
L. SERVICES DELIVERY	L	( )	( )	( )
States should coordinate service delivery systems within their jurisdiction more effectively, and localities should implement the systems more efficiently.				
M. HOUSING OPTIONS	M	( )	( )	( )
Federal funds should support the development of a variety of housing options.				
N. GROUP HOMES WITH ATTENDANT CARE	N	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local funds should support the establishment of group homes with full or part-time attendant care provided.				
O. HOME HEALTH SERVICES	O	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to expand home health services.				
P. TRAIN/CERTIFY REHABILITATION WORKERS	P	( )	( )	( )
States should recruit, train, and certify more rehabilitation workers who specialize in particular handicapping conditions.				
Q. LOW-COST APPLIANCES/AIDS	Q	( )	( )	( )
The federal and state governments and private industry should investigate methods to produce and make available low cost appliances and aids for handicapped persons.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
R. TRAIN PROFESSIONALS	R	( )	( )	( )
States should provide training programs to better prepare professionals who deal with the handicapped to do their respective jobs.				
S. HOMEMAKER SERVICES	S	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to expand homemaker services.				
T. SHELTERED WORKSHOPS	T	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state financial support for sheltered workshops should be increased.				
U. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	U	( )	( )	( )
Vocational rehabilitation funds and facilities should be substantially increased.				
V. SERVICE DELIVERY PLANNING	V	( )	( )	( )
Consumer and provider organizations should establish mechanisms to provide guidance to the states in coordinating service delivery systems.				
W. PUBLIC AWARENESS	W	( )	( )	( )
Public awareness campaigns should strive to educate the general public as to the needs of the handicapped and to their own roles in assisting handicapped individuals.				
X. SOCIALIZATION SKILLS	X	( )	( )	( )
Socialization skills training should be provided through recreational and other local programs.				
Y. VOTING	Y	( )	( )	( )
States should ensure that handicapped persons can register to vote and that they are able to vote in barrier-free facilities, or by alternative means, with assistance provided when necessary.				
Z. HOME CARE	Z	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local financial assistance should be provided to families to encourage them to care for handicapped family members at home.				
AA. VOUCHER SYSTEM	AA	( )	( )	( )
States should develop a voucher system whereby severely handicapped individuals would have access to state vouchers to pay for care at state institutions.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
BB. CLOTHING NEEDS	BB	( )	( )	( )
States should study the clothing needs of handicapped individuals for the purpose of designing and distributing apparel that is easier for the handicapped to put on and wear.				
CC. PREVOCATIONAL TRAINING	CC	( )	( )	( )
Prevocational training should be provided within the state school systems to handicapped individuals.				
DD. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	DD	( )	( )	( )
Public and private payments for occupational therapy should be extended.				
EE. SHELTERED WORKSHOPS	EE	( )	( )	( )
The following are suggestions for sheltered workshops: more of them should be located in smaller communities; more emphasis should be placed on serving the severely handicapped; wages in workshops should be increased; a greater variety of jobs should be offered; uniform workshop program standards should be adopted and enforced; and all service delivery systems, including schools and Title XX programs, should attempt to coordinate their efforts with the workshop goals.				
FF. COOPERATIVE HOUSING	FF	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local governments should support with funds the establishment of non-profit cooperative housing arrangements that would provide consolidated attendant care and other services.				
GG. FOSTER HOMES	GG	( )	( )	( )
States should make foster homes more accessible to the handicapped.				
HH. TAX CREDITS	HH	( )	( )	( )
Handicapped persons should be given a tax credit that would serve as a work incentive.				
II. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	II	( )	( )	( )
The federal and state governments should put a higher priority on preventive medicine, including research and genetic counseling.				
JJ. EDUCATION INTEGRATION	JJ	( )	( )	( )
The handicapped should be integrated into state and local educational systems.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
KK. HANDICAPPED DEFINITION FOR SERVICE DELIVERY	KK	( )	( )	( )
State and federal service delivery systems should eliminate the provision of services by categorical definitions and should look at a functional definition as is used in the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.				
LL. FLEXIBLE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS	LL	( )	( )	( )
States should institute flexible service delivery systems.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC I-2			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS—PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

How can the needs of the severely handicapped be protected through advocacy?

A. ADVOCACY INFORMATION AGENCY — A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local governments should support the creation of centralized advocacy and information agencies. Agency functions should include appointing ombudsmen, holding public hearings, gathering and disseminating information tailored to a variety of audiences, and serving as a central information referral agency for program planners.

B. PLANNING AND POLICY MAKING — B ( ) ( ) ( )

Parents and handicapped adults should participate actively in planning and policy activities.

C. COALITIONS FORMATION — C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state matching funds should be available to support the formation of coalitions of organizations of and for the handicapped. The White House Conference should provide the starting point for such coalitions.

D. OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES FORMATION — D ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local oversight committees should be established by law to review service delivery systems, to study the quality of service provided, to represent handicapped individuals in court, to oversee guardianship arrangements, and to review legislation.

E. LEGAL ADVOCACY — E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal funds should support the development of local and regional legal advocacy offices, organizations, and advisory committees to advocate for the rights of handicapped individuals; and to identify weaknesses in existing laws and to propose amendments to alleviate those weaknesses.

F. PROGRAM/INFORMATION COORDINATION — F ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local agencies and organizations should coordinate their program and information efforts in order to effectively focus limited resources, collect and disseminate information, and better oversee and plan programs for the severely disabled.

G. DISCRIMINATION PROSECUTION — G ( ) ( ) ( )

The Department of Justice should establish a special office to investigate and prosecute violations of antidiscrimination laws relating to the handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC I-2

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. PUBLIC AWARENESS	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal funds should support public and private education and awareness efforts at all levels.				
I. TOLL-FREE HOTLINES	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal and local toll-free numbers to provide information and referral services for the disabled should be established and widely publicized.				
J. PHONE BOOK LISTING OF SERVICES	J	( )	( )	( )
Local phone companies should list all the agencies dealing with the handicapped together.				
K. ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING	K	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state funds should support assertiveness and leadership training to enable parents and handicapped adults to become more effective spokesmen.				
L. REHABILITATION RIGHTS	L	( )	( )	( )
Federal rehabilitation legislation should clearly establish the right of handicapped individuals to utilize rehabilitation services, regardless of income level.				
M. DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ACT	M	( )	( )	( )
Congress should expand the coverage of the Developmental Disabilities Act to include all handicapping conditions.				
N. INCREASED FUNDS	N	( )	( )	( )
Advocacy agencies and organizations should press for greater availability of, and increased funding for, services that benefit the handicapped.				
O. APPLIANCES AND DEVICES	O	( )	( )	( )
Local advocacy organizations should provide to the general public and consumers cost information on the purchase and repair of devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches, which assist the handicapped in coping with their disabilities.				
P. EMPLOYMENT NEEDS	P	( )	( )	( )
State committees on employment of the handicapped should be more active in publicizing the needs of handicapped persons.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-2

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Q. TRAIN PROFESSIONALS Federal funds should support the training of professionals, such as lawyers, medical personnel, and social workers, to better understand and respond to the needs of the handicapped.	Q	( )	( )	( )
R. ADVOCACY Federal, state, and local advocacy agencies should be established to work within the governmental system. An external ombudsman or attorney advocate system should operate outside of the system to act as a check on it.	R	( )	( )	( )
S. HANDICAPPED DEFINITION Federal, state, and local anti-discrimination laws should define clearly who is to be considered handicapped under the law. A model to follow in defining "handicapped" is the definition in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.	S	( )	( )	( )
T. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS Federal, state, and local anti-discrimination laws should be expanded to protect the disabled in all areas of their activities which are within the purview of the legal system.	T	( )	( )	( )
U. TRAIN ADVOCATE-ATTENDANTS Federal and state funds should support training programs for attendants on how to be effective advocates for handicapped individuals.	U	( )	( )	( )
V. TRAIN HANDICAPPED IN SERVICES DELIVERY Federal, state, and local efforts should be made to recruit and train handicapped individuals as service delivery personnel in order to improve the quality of services provided to the handicapped.	V	( )	( )	( )
W. STATE OMBUDSMEN Congress should pass legislation requiring states to appoint ombudsmen.	W	( )	( )	( )

Ballot: Issue SPC I-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS–PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

What are the unique service delivery problems of the severely handicapped and how can they be accommodated?

A. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES TO FACILITATE INDEPENDENCE — A ( ) ( ) ( )

Public and private agencies should provide a range of supportive services designed to facilitate the independence of handicapped persons. Such services include homemakers, respite care, home skills training, family and individual counseling, human service coordinators to assist in service delivery, transportation, meals-on-wheels programs, and attendant care.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED ON NEED BASIS — B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing service provision should provide services on the basis of need, rather than by category of disability.

C. COORDINATED COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES — C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal funds and legislation should support state and local efforts to deliver comprehensive and coordinated services to handicapped individuals and their families.

D. RURAL SERVICES DELIVERY — D ( ) ( ) ( )

States should develop strategies to serve the handicapped better in rural areas. Such strategies should include the adoption of regional arrangements, outreach policies, creation of communications systems, and development of mobile teams.

E. IDENTIFY HANDICAPPED — E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local census efforts should identify the handicapped population.

F. WORK/REHABILITATION OPPORTUNITIES — F ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state legislation and appropriations should support the expansion of work and rehabilitation programs and opportunities, including vocational training centers, sheltered workshops, and other work centers.

G. MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS — G ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should make available funds to develop and train multidisciplinary service delivery teams.

Ballot: Issue SPC I-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. TRAIN PERSONNEL	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local efforts should be made to expand the number of trained personnel who are available to assist the handicapped in all the states and territories.				
I. INCOME DETERMINATION	I	( )	( )	( )
Income eligibility criteria under federal and state law should be based on net income. Special medical or attendant care, transportation, and other unusual expenses related to a person's disability should be deductible expenses.				
J. EXEMPT REHABILITATION TRAINEE STIPENDS	J	( )	( )	( )
Stipends for rehabilitation trainees should be exempt from federal, state, or local taxation.				
K. REHABILITATION WORKER INCENTIVES	K	( )	( )	( )
Rehabilitation legislation, regulations, and program guidelines should provide for incentives to rehabilitation workers who are successful in meeting rehabilitation goals.				
L. ACCESSIBILITY SURVEYS	L	( )	( )	( )
States should undertake surveys to determine the accessibility of public and private facilities and transmit the results to the general public and to the handicapped.				
M. ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT FUNDING	M	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should increase funding for the adaptive equipment to assist handicapped individuals adjusting to their disabilities.				
N. SEVERELY DISABLED DEFINITION	N	( )	( )	( )
All applicable laws dealing with the handicapped should adopt the following definition of severely disabled. A handicapped individual is one who has a physical or mental impairment or condition which places him at a disadvantage in a major life activity, such as ambulation, communication, self-care, socialization, vocational training, employment, transportation, adapting to housing. The physical or mental impairment or condition can be static, of long duration or slowly progressive.				
O. SSI WORK DISINCENTIVES	O	( )	( )	( )
Federal Supplemental Security Income legislation should be amended to remove the disincentives to work which are built into the current legislation.				

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Ballot: Issue SPC I-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
P. SERVICE HOURS/OUTREACH SERVICES Local service agencies should extend agency service hours to enable handicapped workers to receive services without missing work and to increase outreach capabilities to homebound individuals.	P	( )	( )	( )
Q. REHABILIATION MANDATE Federal legislation should broaden the rehabilitation mandate to include training in independent living skills, socialization, and enrichment skills.	Q	( )	( )	( )
R. CONSUMER PARTICIPATION IN SERVICES DELIVERY All levels of government should involve more consumers in services delivery programs. Consumers should also be involved at all levels with decision-making bodies that govern the delivery of services.	R	( )	( )	( )

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Ballot: Issue SPC I-5

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC I-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS–PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED				
How can we meet the attendant care requirements of the severely handicapped?				
A. TRAIN/CERTIFY/REGISTER ATTENDANTS	A	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state funds should support attendant training, certification, and employment. Possible funding mechanisms would include Medicaid, Social Security, and Comprehensive Education and Training Act. Trained attendants should be registered and on call for full or part-time assignments. Some attendants should be handicapped.				
B. ATTENDANT WAGES	B	( )	( )	( )
Congress should extend the Fair Labor Standards Act to insure a minimum wage for attendants. Attendant care should be available to all handicapped persons on a sliding-scale basis with the care subsidized if necessary.				
C. STUDENT ATTENDANTS	C	( )	( )	( )
Students in training for the medical, and other human services professions, should be recruited to serve as attendants and be paid the same wage rate as other attendants.				
D. ATTENDANT CARE COST BENEFITS	D	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local studies should be conducted to determine the cost benefit ratios of attendant and institutional care.				
E. TRAIN PUBLIC SERVICE WORKERS	E	( )	( )	( )
Public service workers such as teachers, policemen, and firemen should receive basic training in caring for the severely handicapped in the event of an emergency.				
F. PUBLIC AWARENESS	F	( )	( )	( )
Local advocacy agencies and organizations should mount public awareness campaigns to educate the general public about the needs of the handicapped.				
G. FAMILY TRAINING	G	( )	( )	( )
Local organizations and agencies responsible for attendant care training should encourage family members to participate in attendant care training.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC I-5			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. HONOR PRISONER ATTENDANTS	H	( )	( )	( )
States should experiment with selecting and training honor residents of prisons to provide attendant care.				
I. SSI FOR TERRITORIES	I	( )	( )	( )
The Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory should be included in Supplemental Security Income by Congressional amendment.				
J. BENEFITS AFTER EMPLOYMENT	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state, and local medical and attendant care benefits should be continued for a severely disabled individual after that person has become gainfully employed.				
K. VOLUNTEER ATTENDANTS	K	( )	( )	( )
Local programs serving the handicapped should recruit volunteers to provide attendant care.				
L. ATTENDANT CARE DEDUCTION	L	( )	( )	( )
The Internal Revenue Service should include an explanation of the attendant care deduction in the form 1040 packet.				
M. COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITIES	M	( )	( )	( )
Long term, residential, community-based facilities should be accessible, and have smaller staff-to-patient ratios.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-3

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS—PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

How can decision-makers be convinced to expand more public/private funds for the treatment and rehabilitation of the severely handicapped?

A. AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should pass legislation providing program funds to finance federal, state, and local campaigns to educate the general public and decision-makers about the needs of the handicapped. Education would be through the media, educational institutions, public hearings, and dissemination of research information.

B. MONITOR PROGRAM FUNDS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local agencies responsible for funding service programs should establish improved program monitoring procedures, such as cost-benefit ratio systems, to assist all concerned in assessing program effectiveness.

C. FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY

C ( ) ( ) ( )

A federal agency should be designated to coordinate existing programs that serve the severely handicapped.

D. ADVOCACY

D ( ) ( ) ( )

State and local agencies and organizations should work with state legislators to increase awareness of problems faced by the handicapped.

E. DISSEMINATE STUDY RESULTS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state census efforts, studies, and needs assessments should be undertaken with public funds. The results should be widely disseminated.

F. SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Subsidized employment programs for the handicapped should be developed on a three-year basis.

G. NON-DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local laws mandating non-discrimination in employment of the handicapped should be enforced.

Ballot: Issue SPC I-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )

H. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

The Congress should establish a committee to investigate the needs of the handicapped which should gather information from organizations representing the handicapped and from handicapped individuals who are not organization members.

Ballot: Issue SPC I-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS—PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

What changes should occur in the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income Laws to exempt earnings to a point which would serve as an incentive to the severely disabled to undergo rehabilitation and to work?

A. TASK FORCE FOR REVIEW

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should set up a task force of consumers and relevant agency representatives to review and make recommendations for the revisions of the laws and regulations concerning Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance and to issue a report containing recommended amendments and revisions.

B. INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Tax laws should be modified in some or all of the following ways to offset the high living expenses of severely handicapped individuals: (a) provide both tax and Social Security exemptions on all earnings by handicapped individuals; (b) consider all handicapped persons over age 18 a "family of one"; (c) allow a special tax exemption for handicapped workers and their parents and/or guardians; (d) extend the double tax exemption to all severely handicapped individuals.

C. EXTEND SSI TO VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUAM, SAMOA

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should amend the Supplemental Security Income Law to provide benefits to severely disabled persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa.

D. CONSUMER ADVISOR TO SSA

D ( ) ( ) ( )

A handicapped individual should be appointed to advise the Social Security Administration on policies affecting Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

E. EMPLOYER INCENTIVES

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Tax incentives should be provided to employers to encourage them to employ severely handicapped individuals.

F. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The states should enact laws providing medical examinations and employment evaluations to severely handicapped individuals while they are receiving Supplemental Security Income.

	Ballot: Issue SPC I-8			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G. DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS	G	( )	( )	( )
Disability determinations should be made locally.				
H. UNIFORM ELGIBILITY	H	( )	( )	( )
The Social Security Administration should take steps to insure that eligibility criteria are uniformly interpreted and applied in all regions.				
I. ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	I	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should amend the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Laws to authorize eligibility determinations by the medical community of individuals with developmental or severe disabilities.				
J. GROUP ELIGIBILITY	J	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should amend the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income Laws to permit eligibility by specified disability groups.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-7

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC I-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS–PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED				
How can the severely handicapped develop an effective lobbying constituency?				
A. COALITION FOR LOBBYING	A	( )	( )	( )
State and national White House Conference meetings should serve as catalysts for a strong coalition of organizations representing handicapped individuals which can more effectively educate legislators and others to the special needs of the different disability groups. Organizations representing the handicapped should join forces with government and private agency representatives to lobby for effective changes. State and federal funds should be made available to encourage and strengthen coalition building and information exchange.				
B. VOTING/POLITICAL PROCESS	B	( )	( )	( )
Handicapped individuals should become more actively involved in the political process on all levels and support candidates who will work to meet their needs. This will require public and private assistance in helping handicapped people to register, vote, and meet with candidates and elected officials.				
C. PUBLIC AWARENESS	C	( )	( )	( )
Public awareness campaigns should be conducted at all levels to provide information about the work of the public sector and of private organizations for the handicapped and to hold conferences such as the State and National White House Conferences.				
D. REGISTERED LOBBYIST	D	( )	( )	( )
Private interest groups should form a coalition and hire a registered lobbyist to represent their interests.				
E. OFFICE OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS	E	( )	( )	( )
The role and function of the Office of Handicapped Individuals should be expanded to be the coordinating agency of all activities relating to the handicapped at the federal level.				
F. STATE OMBUDSMEN	F	( )	( )	( )
States should appoint ombudsmen to facilitate the needs of the handicapped and to work with service agencies and special interest groups.				
G. FEDERAL COORDINATION	G	( )	( )	( )
A federal agency for coordination of all activities relating to handicapped individuals should be established. This agency should gather and widely disseminate information affecting the disabled.				

Ballot: Issue SPC I-6

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC I-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS—PROBLEMS OF THE SEVERELY AND MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

How do we build an adequate public/private financial base at the federal, state, and local levels to meet the needs of severely handicapped people?

A. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The Social Rehabilitation Service should conduct a needs assessment to determine the needs of handicapped persons. The results should be disseminated to state and regional service providers.

B. TAX INCENTIVES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should liberalize deductions for charitable contributions in the tax structure to encourage contributions to organizations serving the handicapped.

C. FISCAL PLANNING

C ( ) ( ) ( )

State and local fiscal planning efforts should include handicapped individuals, parents, and service providers.

D. MINIMUM INCOME

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should pass legislation providing a minimum income wage for handicapped workers.

E. REORGANIZE FEDERAL AGENCIES

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal action should be taken to reorganize current agencies. The Office of Handicapped Individuals should coordinate this effort.

F. EQUIPMENT LOAN PROGRAMS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Private organizations should develop equipment loan programs and expand usage of equipment already owned.

G. REHABILITATION LOANS

G ( ) ( ) ( )

The Congress and state legislatures should make available interest-free loans to handicapped individuals to pay for rehabilitation. Loans would be repaid after the handicapped individual has been employed.

H. REHABILITATION GRANTS

H ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal rehabilitation programs should be financed by providing broad grants to handicapped individuals. Receipts would account for how the funds were used.

Ballot: Issue SPC III-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

How can we assure the delivery of quality services to handicapped individuals at the local level?

A. CENTRAL INFORMATION AGENCY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should establish a central information agency to produce and distribute information concerning available services. Such an agency should include a "hot-line" service, a master file of all available services, and would be a resource center for any individual or agency, public or private.

B. CENTRALIZED REGIONAL SERVICE FACILITIES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

States should establish regional offices for centralized delivery of services to facilitate a common location for providers of all services, and consumers in need of, or eligible for multiple services to meet and establish coordination of services by various professionals working in rehabilitation and related fields. All such facilities should be barrier-free.

C. AGENCY ADVISORY BOARDS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Public and private service agency advisory boards must be strengthened and must include active participation and involvement of handicapped individuals. The boards must provide public meetings for redress of grievances from organizations or individuals.

D. VOUCHER SYSTEM

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should establish a voucher system to direct funds to individuals to purchase services at the agency of their choice; this system would apply to all services for any physically or mentally disabled person in any state or territory.

E. MEDIATION AGENCY

E ( ) ( ) ( )

A small, "middle-man" mediator agency should be established to work as liaison between consumers and state agencies to provide access to resources, reduce "red tape", provide input to state agencies and provide information and referral services.

F. TITLE XX CONTRACTS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress, should investigate Title XX contracts to determine if rural areas are being serviced. Amend Title XX to allow bi-state cooperation. Agencies receiving Title XX funds should qualify as a third party and be permitted to use general contributions as matching funds. Such funds should be available for legal services.

Ballot: Issue SPC III-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G. PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC EQUIPMENT	G	( )	( )	( )

Federal, state and local governments should provide prosthetic and orthotic equipment as needed and prescribed by a physician after consultation with the disabled individual. There should be no restrictions on features or dealers. Payment could be shared with the disabled person paying no more than ten percent. There should be no delays in delivery of such equipment.

H. EXPANSION OF SERVICES	H	( )	( )	( )

Federal, state and local governments should avoid adding (legislatively) responsibilities and expanded services on agencies faster than budget growth or ability to expand can realistically permit. Emphasis should be on quality of services, as opposed to quantity (numbers served). Substitute more cost effective basic living grants as an alternative.

I. LIBRARY SERVICES	I	( )	( )	( )

State and local library agencies should ensure disabled persons access and special sections for use by disabled persons; also, have information regarding services available and in appropriate form for use by all categories of disability. Improve training for librarians, loan services and inter-library services.

J. TRANSPORTATION TO/FROM SERVICE/OFFICE	J	( )	( )	( )

As van service does not yield a viable system of transport, county/local governments should substitute Dial-a-Ride systems to be managed by transportation professionals at the local or county level. Also half-fare, or fare reimbursement, operation during peak hours, for use by sheltered workshop employees should be made available.

K. TERMINATE "MEANS TESTS"	K	( )	( )	( )

State and local governments should terminate "means tests" to determine eligibility for medical services and transportation.

L. MONITORING OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	L	( )	( )	( )

Federal and state should monitor rehabilitation services contracts more closely by an independent auditing agency.

M. YELLOW PAGES	M	( )	( )	( )

Federal, state and local governments should publish services in yellow pages to assist consumers and parents who need and are seeking such services.

Ballot: Issue SPC III-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
N. ADOPTIVE PARENTS SUBSIDIES	N	( )	( )	( )
State government should provide subsidies to potential adoptive parents of disabled children to provide incentives for the adoption of handicapped children.				
O. TOTAL SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM	O	( )	( )	( )
States should create a coordinated total service delivery system from the time of diagnosis to geriatric age with clear roles, responsibilities and standards for programs and personnel at all levels. It should feature consumer and parent committees and interdepartmental board for human services to coordinate services. Also, family intervention and support work rehabilitation, specialized services at local level, and community-based social counseling programs.				
P. OFFICE OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS	P	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should provide independent agency status for the office of handicapped individuals; the office should have powers of enforcement to correct non-compliance problems.				
Q. PRICE CEILING	Q	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should set price ceilings on all medicine, medical aids, orthotics and prosthetics for disabled persons.				
R. HEARING AID PRESECRIPTIONS	R	( )	( )	( )
Federal legislation should mandate that hearing aids be sold through prescription only, by a state-certified audiologist or physician after audiological evaluation.				
S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	S	( )	( )	( )
GAO should evaluate existing agencies and recommend the elimination of over-lapping agencies and/or services.				
T. INTER-STATE SERVICES	T	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local governments should strengthen (or, if more appropriate, liberalize) regulations to permit provision of services across state boundaries, especially in multi-state metropolitan areas, and/or in cases where client has been required to become transient for legitimate reasons of employment or change in residence.				

Ballot: Issue SPC III-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
U	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )

U. EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The President of the United States and all governors should issue executive orders mandating 10 percent representation of disabled consumers on all federal and state agency advisory councils of agencies that provide services to disabled persons.

W. LAW STUDENT TRAINING

Public and private resources should provide law students and attorneys with training so that they can represent handicapped persons. Special attention should be given to indigent handicapped persons regarding their right to services.

		Ballot: Issue SPC III-6		
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS—SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

What is the validity of coordinating (or umbrella) agencies in service delivery?

A. ESTABLISH COORDINATION (OR UMBRELLA) AGENCY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should create umbrella commissions to deal with needs of all handicapped individuals. This agency should have direct responsibility for planning and coordinating all services for handicapped individuals at the federal, state, local level and private contractual levels. The effectiveness of this type of management coordination should be promoted among potential clients and the general public through a comprehensive public awareness (information) campaign.

B. SPECIALIZED SERVICES AND AGENCIES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Rehabilitating handicapped persons demands special programs to avoid disabled persons being neglected in programs designed to serve all the people. Specialized agencies and programs must be basic requirements.

C. COORDINATING (OR UMBRELLA) AGENCY PERFORMANCE

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Such agencies can only work if individual service programs and disciplines maintain their integrity and not become integrated, if umbrella agencies are to be effective and valid. It must be recognized that a single agency is not appropriate for every objective.

D. SATELLITE SERVICES

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Satellite services should be controlled by local boards consisting of consumers and professionals, with the board having policy making authority.

E. SERVICE DELIVERY STUDY PROGRAM

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Study programs should be established at the federal level, and with each state, to determine the relative validity (effectiveness) of umbrella agencies and independent agencies in delivery of services to disabled persons. The studies must be developed, reviewed and implemented in concert with consumer and advocacy groups, legislative councils and the general public.

Ballot: Issue SPC III-3

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC III-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS--SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS				
How can we establish adequate training programs, accreditation and licensing of service delivery personnel?				
A. EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES	A	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local agencies should establish uniform employment practices and develop consistent job descriptions for service delivery personnel. Also should establish model affirmative action plans for hiring handicapped workers.				
B. INDEPENDENT ACCREDITING AND LICENSING ENTITIES	B	( )	( )	( )
Independent accrediting and licensing boards or commissions should have substantial numbers of peers. Also, accreditation and licensing should involve field evaluations and consumer review and on-site evaluation of service delivery personnel whenever feasible. Federal and state government agencies should establish regulations and standards for licensing examinations and/or accreditation. Re-evaluation of skills should occur every five years. The advisory board of such an agency should include at least 50 percent consumer membership.				
C. PLANNING AND COORDINATION	C	( )	( )	( )
A major planning and coordination effort at the state level is needed to provide an ongoing assessment of numbers and types of service personnel needed in the country, and statistics on the types of personnel needed in specific locales.				
D. PROFESSIONAL PROVIDERS	D	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should provide qualified, competent service providers by aggressive recruitment of able individuals having special concern for disabled persons, ability to relate to others; also, specialized professional curricula at accredited institutions of education and continuing in-service training at appropriate facilities to ensure teamwork in providing services.				
E. TRAINING CONTRACTS	E	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local governments should initiate training contracts between training specialists and service delivery personnel which would enumerate mutually set objectives for continuing education and provide a method of mutually monitoring and verifying achievement of these training objectives.				

Ballot: Issue SPC III-3

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
F. AMBULANCE SERVICES	F	( )	( )	( )
Educational and certification requirements for ambulance attendants should be upgraded. One person per team should qualify as a professional health care provider. Proof of competency to handle emergencies so as not to compound injury or disability must be demonstrated.				
G. ACCREDITATION AGENCY	G	( )	( )	( )
No agency should be allowed to offer rehabilitation services unless it has been accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF). A deadline for such accreditation should be mandated at the federal level and compliance required in each state. CARF should be required to establish consumer membership on its board of directors.				
H. LOCAL VENUE TRAINING PROGRAMS	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal/state (territorial) funds should be made available to American Samoa (and other similar quasi-territorial governmental entities) to develop programs to establish and expand locally venued training service provider personnel, through increasing courses at community colleges, and in-service training at service facilities. Training facilities should be expanded for such activities and the on-going provision of services.				
I. DEAFNESS INTERPRETER CONSORTIUM	I	( )	( )	( )
State legislatures should appropriate funds to support a statewide interpreter consortium.				
J. IN-SERVICE TRAINING	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local government should provide funds for more extensive in-service training, mobility training, and expansion of such training through similar expansion of community health centers.				

Ballot: Issue SPC III-10

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-10 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

How can existing federal programs be consolidated, or modified so as to use savings in tax monies previously required for the development of human resources on a more efficient basis?

A. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Interagency rivalry should be discouraged, and coordination mechanisms instituted, to increase service delivery efficiently and reduce duplication. Federal legislation should be enacted which provides grants to establish state interagency councils to establish and direct coordinated human services.

B. PROPOSED LEGISLATION

B ( ) ( ) ( )

A list of requested services which are not available to successive sessions of the Congress should be maintained to assess the need for desired services and to explore the possibility of their initiation.

C. CASELOAD LEVELS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Caseloads of state rehabilitation counselors should be reduced to not more than 80 at one time. Funds for additional personnel should be allocated, should caseload projections rise above this level.

D. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Individuals should be placed in independent living or group home facilities as opposed to institutions or nursing homes so as to maximize individual functions and minimize costs.

E. ALLIED SERVICES VIA CONSOLIDATED SERVICE DELIVERY

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Consolidated service delivery systems should strive to achieve the provision of allied services at the local level with administrative encumbrances held to a minimum. The plan should include provisions for contractual agreements with public and private agencies and organizations. Grants should be integrated among departments, agencies and other delivery systems. The plan should also require coordination of initial and renewal grants, and proposals.

F. REGULATIONS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Stringent regulations, presently providing narrow specialized funding for existing areas, should be broadened to allow the transfer of funds to problem areas needing financial support. Also, broadening of program guidelines can produce cost-effective delivery of services.

	Ballot: Issue SPC III-10			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G. HEARING IMPAIRED COMMISSION	G	( )	( )	( )
Legislation should be passed to create a state commission on hearing impaired persons. The director should be appointed by the Governor.				
H. DIRECT FUNDING AND TAX INCENTIVES	H	( )	( )	( )
Legislation should be enacted to provide direct funding to parents/guardians of disabled children for their care, regardless of age. Also, additional legislation should provide tax deductions/credits for self-help services.				
I. DETERMINATION OF DISABILITY	I	( )	( )	( )
"Single form" approaches should be utilized, and mandating of one determination by all agencies could effect savings of public funds.				
J. SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME–SSI	J	( )	( )	( )
SSI subsidies should be based on an individual basis and eligibility for payment should be based on individual need. Also, work disincentives related to SSI should be eliminated.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC III-7			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS—SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

How can we get consumers involved in federal, state and local goal-setting, implementation and evaluation?

A. CONSUMER COALITION

A | ( ) | ( ) | ( )

A cooperative consumer coalition, representative of all disabilities, must be established to provide more support and power for all handicapped individuals; funding should be provided by individual membership dues. Resources should be utilized in providing consumer information to legislative bodies.

B. CONSUMER CONFERENCES

B | ( ) | ( ) | ( )

State legislatures should provide authority, and funding, of annual consumer conferences under the auspices of the Governor's Committee on Handicapped Individuals and/or Congressional authority to have successive White House conferences.

C. ELECTING CONSUMERS TO ADVISORY BOARDS

C | ( ) | ( ) | ( )

All government and private agencies affecting handicapped individuals should have at least 50 percent consumer and/or parent/guardian membership elected to agency advisory or governing boards. Qualified disabled people should be given preference in positions of leadership or as consultants to advisory boards of service delivery agencies.

D. CONSUMER TYPES AND LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT

D | ( ) | ( ) | ( )

All disabled consumers (including those who may be considered "unemployable") should be eligible for, and involved, at all levels of government, and appropriate private agencies, in legislative hearings, boards, commissions, advisory councils and governing (or policy-making) bodies in planning, implementation and evaluation. This should include non-profit private agencies under Section 501(c)(3) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended in 1974.

E. PEER REVIEW THROUGH FEDERAL GUIDELINES

E | ( ) | ( ) | ( )

Peer review evaluation should be strongly promoted in federal guidelines (not laws) and consultive capability developed to challenge counterproductive, destructive administrative practices.

	Ballot: Issue SPC III-8			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

How do we accomplish joint evaluation, as it pertains to service delivery, involving the service provider and the consumer in fostering accountability in administration, decision making processes and outcomes?

A. OMBUDSMAN AGENCY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should create an ombudsman agency responsible to the general public for follow through, by assuring and controlling an even flow of high quality and comprehensive services to the consumer from state and federal agencies.

B. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Advisory committees of consumers, providers and other interested individuals should be utilized as consultants for policy development, planning, evaluation and budgeting of services delivered through rehabilitation centers and workshops, for specific disability groups, and for medical and psychological services.

C. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION

C ( ) ( ) ( )

State and local personnel should be required to fulfill responsibilities through adequate and critical supervision of their professional activities. Agencies should establish "quality control" offices to continually evaluate, set standards for, and improve programs and personnel. Such accountability should cover qualitative and quantitative aspects of delivery of services.

D. SERVICE DELIVERY PERSONNEL

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should train key agency personnel in the use of appropriate evaluation models. All evaluation programs must include consumer participation. Future funding applications by providers must include such appropriate evaluation programs as stated above.

E. HEALTH DATA CENTERS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

State departments of health and social services should establish health data centers to consolidate and coordinate existing health data functions (operations). Such centers would provide technical assistance to agencies requesting the development and streamlining of decision-making at the local or areawide level. Centers would assist staff at both levels in expediting information collection, retrieval and distribution.

	Ballot: Issue SPC III-5			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

What role should advocacy organizations play in service delivery?

A. ADVOCATE ROLE — A ( ) ( ) ( )

Advocates must maintain current information on services and legislation, disseminate such information, assist consumers in determining service needs and solving related problems, and refer consumer to appropriate individuals, or agencies, for resolution of problems and organization of lobbying efforts.

B. ADVOCACY GROUPS ROLE — B ( ) ( ) ( )

Advocacy groups should perform roles covering public information and consumer referral; also, advisory to, and evaluation and monitoring of, service delivery systems. Groups could serve as "friends of the court" in cases of discrimination or non-compliance litigation; or as co-plaintiffs in such legal procedures.

C. UNITED FUND FOR DISABLED — C ( ) ( ) ( )

A fund raising organization for all categories of disability (similar to "United Fund") should be established, for the support of all volunteer, advocacy, referral and information agencies.

D. PLANNING AND POLICY PARTICIPATION — D ( ) ( ) ( )

Advocacy organizations should be represented on advisory boards to federal and state service delivery agencies for the purpose of participating in the development of agency policy, planning and implementation of such policies and plans.

		Ballot: Issue SPC III-9			
		Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC III-9 SPECIAL CONCERNS—SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS					
How do we assure goal-setting in rehabilitation and long-term care?					
A. REHABILITATION PLACEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP		A	( )	( )	( )
State governments should extend presently required 60-day placement follow-up period by vocational rehabilitation divisions to one year. Employ additional staff to function as placement and follow-up counselors in every state regional office.					
B. MULTI (INTER-) DISCIPLINARY TEAM		B	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should establish a legal mechanism to assure goal-setting and long-term care through regulations and standards which would require a team consisting of client, parent/guardian and appropriate professionals, to review and evaluate achievement of goals and care.					
C. DEFINE PROFESSIONAL ROLES		C	( )	( )	( )
Local governments should clearly define the role of vocational rehabilitation professionals.					
D. TERRITORIAL SERVICE DELIVERY AGENCIES		D	( )	( )	( )
Federal funds (and territorial monies) should be made available to territorial governments to establish an agency to provide services to disabled residents of such areas. Such an agency should be required to promote employment of disabled persons.					

Ballot: Issue SPC III-2

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC III-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS				
How can we maximize the impact of research to improve service delivery?				
A. BIO-MEDICAL-ENGINEERING GRANTS	A	( )	( )	( )
Regulations should be developed for more extensive grants for research, and implementation of the results of such research, in the field of bio-medical-engineering.				
B. DESCRIPTIVE DATA BASE	B	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should establish and expand a descriptive data base of service delivery programs which can accommodate new data elements without distortion of existing descriptive systems.				
C. MARKETING STRATEGIES	C	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local governments should convene conferences, exhibits and workshops to inform clothing designers and manufacturers of special needs of disabled persons, establish scholarships in design and marketing services for disabled people, and offer professional curricula in the field, provide tax incentives to redesign manufacturing and marketing techniques to produce products for handicapped people.				
D. STUDIES OF LONG-TERM NEEDS	D	( )	( )	( )
Support is needed for longitudinal studies of severely disabled individuals whose characteristics and needs change across their life spans. (Stochastic models and life table methodologies are appropriate techniques for this purpose.) Longitudinal or stochastic studies should be utilized to project costs of service utilization over the life span of American citizens in need of life-long service.				
E. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	E	( )	( )	( )
Classification and identification of the target groups should be based on functional characteristics (rather than on the wide variety of conflicting material and intellectual schemes).				
F. FAMILY AS UNIT OF ANALYSIS	F	( )	( )	( )
The unit of analysis for studies of the epidemiology of people disabled early in life should be the family as much as the individual, specifically because such people have life-long needs.				

Ballot: Issue SPC III-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC III-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS				
How can state commitment laws be written to maximize deinstitutionalization?				
A. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) TASK FORCE	A	( )	( )	( )
An ABA Task Force should be created with mental health and retardation agencies (or organizations) represented to propose alternative solutions to institutionalization, to increase responsibility of guardians, and to expand commitment laws to more than one level, and develop stricter laws on child abandonment and neglect.				
B. MENTALLY DISABLED	B	( )	( )	( )
Statutes should be established that would eliminate or change the title and connotation of "lunacy" hearings.				
C. STATUTORY INSTITUTIONALIZATION PROCEDURES	C	( )	( )	( )
Criteria should be legislated which enforce institutionalization (entry) and would delineate a rationale for such commitment without required "lunacy" hearings; such statutes would require periodic administrative review providing arbitration between institution representatives and parents/guardians as to the status of the disabled individual.				
D. CIVIL AND LEGAL RIGHTS GUIDE	D	( )	( )	( )
A guide to legal and civil rights for children (and adults) with developmental disabilities, and their parents or guardians, should be prepared, published and distributed. A pool of legal personnel should be developed to handle litigation for individuals or groups. The study of disabled persons' civil and legal rights should be instituted as required studies in all university law school curricula.				
E. COMMITMENT LAWS	E	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should pass commitment laws to apply to all handicapped individuals, instead of one specific category.				

Ballot: Issue SPC III-11

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC III-11 SPECIAL CONCERNS–SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

How can we assure that the Constitutional requirement of separation of Church and State is met in providing publicly-supported counseling therapy, especially in matters of individual "heart and mind," and at the same time maximize individual opportunity for handicapped people to obtain counselling therapy in matters of "heart and mind" in line with their own religious beliefs?

A. STUDY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal Department of Justice and the State Attorneys General Office should begin a study of Supreme Court decisions that relate to the problem. Recommendations should be made as to changes in funding laws, rules and regulations in the hiring, support and provision and parameters of therapists and therapy.

B. INSURANCE COMPANIES SUPPORT COUNSELING

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Private insurance companies should be influenced to begin to support therapeutic counseling and psychotherapy on a greater and broader scale and degree.

C. REDUCE TAXES

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Taxes should be reduced as public support (as payments to public agencies for psychotherapy are eliminated). A program of expense grants should be provided to individuals, allowing them to seek out their own therapists.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC II-11—SPECIAL CONCERNS—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

What are some approaches to expanding living choices?

A. INCENTIVES

Federal and state governments should provide tax incentives, such as low interest loans and guaranteed mortgages, to private developers and housing sponsors who build and/or modify facilities to provide accessibility for the handicapped.

B. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

Federal, state and local governments should review regulations or laws that may be unclear and could restrict or conflict with the development of appropriate funding to house the handicapped.

C. AWARENESS EDUCATION

Federal, state and local agencies should develop a comprehensive education awareness program for the general public on the housing needs of handicapped persons.

D. MOBILE SUPPORT SERVICES

State and local agencies should develop mobile service units consisting of multidisciplinary teams who would coordinate or extend existing services to appropriate areas.

E. COMMUNITY CLEARINGHOUSES

State and local governments should create consumer outreach offices that act as community clearinghouses for public and private resources for the handicapped.

F. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

Federal, state and local governments should enforce all existing laws and regulations on barrier-free accessibility and discrimination.

G. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLANS

Local communities should emphasize the needs of the handicapped in their housing assistance plans.

H. VOUCHER SYSTEM

Federal and state assistance to nursing home care should be restructured as a direct voucher system for handicapped clients who could purchase their own services.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )

I. LIVING ALTERNATIVES

State and local agencies should develop continuum of flexible living alternatives for the handicapped, including various levels of nursing and attendant care, homebound arrangements, group living with or without "mixed" populations, specialized accommodations for the multi-handicapped, and accessibility for all persons to appropriate services.

J. COOPERATIVE HOUSING

All government levels should facilitate the development of small cooperative living arrangements for the handicapped.

K. ADVOCACY

Advocacy groups should press for changes in local, state and federal housing regulations to require a certain percentage of units for the handicapped in new construction containing ten or more units.

L. RURAL HOUSING

The federal government should encourage the development of rural housing for the handicapped under existing Federal rural housing programs.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-5

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS--COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

What support services need to be incorporated in housing assistance plans to accommodate all varying disabilities?

A. ALTERNATIVE LIVING ARRANGEMENTS — A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal regulations should require communities to develop alternative living arrangements, such as halfway houses and group homes, to be financed through private and public sources.

B. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES — B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal housing regulations should require the development of attendant care (part or full time), custodial care, medical and/or nursing care, trained house parents, and sufficient transportation services in local communities.

C. MEALS ON WHEELS — C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal regulations should encourage state and local governments to expand their meals on wheels programs to include the handicapped.

D. TRAINING ATTENDANTS — D ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should encourage local communities to use community colleges and other educational institutions to train attendants together with handicapped persons who will reside in community-based residences.

E. SEVERELY DISABLED SERVICES — E ( ) ( ) ( )

All levels of government should focus on the specific needs of the severely disabled, such as personal attendant care services, in developing transitional living arrangements.

F. RECREATION — F ( ) ( ) ( )

State and local governments should promote accessible recreation centers and the expansion of services currently provided within the community.

G. FOSTER CARE — G ( ) ( ) ( )

State governments should increase the availability and funding of foster care for disabled individuals and promote the legal rights of foster parents.

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Ballot: Issue SPC II-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )

H. BARRIER-FREE HOUSING

Federal housing regulations should require that local housing assistance plans include strategies to promote new or existing barrier-free projects.

I. FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

Local governments should include family home care and respite care for the disabled in their housing assistance plans.

J. HANDICAPPED HOUSING

Local communities should increase the percentage of housing for the handicapped designated under housing assistance plans.

K. AMEND SECTION 202

Federal housing regulations on Section 202 housing should be changed to permit financing for single family housing for the handicapped.

L. ADVOCACY

Local communities should include the use of advocates in their housing assistance plans to assist the handicapped with housing related problems and needs.

M. REALTOR AWARENESS

Local communities should provide awareness education opportunities for realtors and require that housing listing services include an accessibility component.

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Ballot: Issue SPC II-7

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING				
What are the needed standards and design concepts for various kinds of housing facilities for the disabled?				
A. AWARENESS EDUCATION	A	( )	( )	( )
Federal funding should be provided to state and local agencies to develop and implement education programs for public officials, architects and contractors to increase their sensitivity to the needs of the handicapped.				
B. ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS	B	( )	( )	( )
All government levels should require specific standards for both subsidized and unsubsidized housing that include, at a minimum, such accommodations as widened doorways and hallways, lowered cabinets and sinks, accessible bathrooms with hand rails, ramps and elevators, where necessary.				
C. HOUSING LOCATION	C	( )	( )	( )
All government housing regulations should require that public services such as transportation, shopping and recreation be accessible to housing for the handicapped.				
D. COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	D	( )	( )	( )
All levels of government should require compliance with housing laws and regulations covering accessibility and barrier-free buildings.				
E. HOUSING REGISTRY FOR HANDICAPPED	E	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should design a central coordinating body to develop a consumer housing guide with listings of appropriate and accessible facilities for the handicapped.				
F. HANDICAPPED HOUSING NEEDS	F	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations for non-handicapped projects should be changed to include special structural needs of handicapped persons, such as size of bathrooms, doors, and stairs.				
G. MINIMUM PROPERTY STANDARDS	G	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state housing regulations should be amended to allow more flexible minimum property standards for housing the handicapped, with provisions for review, modification, and enforcement.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-7			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY	H	( )	( )	( )
Federally funded housing projects should be required to include a percentage of totally accessible units and provide for the special needs of the severely disabled and the deaf.				
I. FLEXIBLE HOUSING LAWS	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should provide more flexibility in housing laws and regulations to encourage greater participation in developing housing by interested organizations.				
J. ELIMINATE MANDATORY WAGE RATES	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state legislation should be amended to eliminate mandatory wage rates on any housing project having 20% or more units for the elderly and handicapped.				
K. SMALL FACILITIES	K	( )	( )	( )
Public or private agencies should design small community-based housing facilities and solicit community reaction on appropriate size of such facilities.				
L. CONSTRUCTION COSTS	L	( )	( )	( )
All government levels should demonstrate to the general public that compliance standards for housing the handicapped do not significantly increase construction costs.				

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SPC II-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS--COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

How do we discover current needs and preferences and project future needs in the housing market for handicapped people?

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-1			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A. CENSUS SURVEY	A	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local census and survey efforts should determine the number of handicapped persons.				
B. STATE AND LOCAL COORDINATION	B	( )	( )	( )
States should develop and finance offices for handicapped persons staffed with specialists who can represent the handicapped in housing and other needs.				
C. STATE AND LOCAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES	C	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should create consumer oversight committees consisting of 2/3 handicapped and 1/3 parents and others to participate in the planning and management of housing for the handicapped.				
D. HOUSING INTEGRATION	D	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state housing policies should promote the integration of handicapped with non-handicapped whenever possible.				
E. HANDICAPPED HOUSING NEEDS	E	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should establish a study group and/or finance surveys to identify housing needs and preferences of all handicapped persons.				
F. TRAIN HOUSING STAFF	F	( )	( )	( )
All levels of government should support efforts to train staff for residential projects.				
G. HANDICAPPED HOUSING NEEDS	G	( )	( )	( )
State and local groups of handicapped individuals should convene periodically to discuss their housing needs and preferences.				
H. HOTLINE	H	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should establish a toll-free telephone system to provide residential and other related information.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-1			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I. HOUSING INFORMATION	I	( )	( )	( )
Agencies with resource materials on residential services should disseminate their information to local chambers of commerce.				
J. NATIONAL DATA BANK	J	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should establish a central information bank on handicapping conditions.				
K. REPORTING LAWS	K	( )	( )	( )
State and local agencies should require compulsory reporting laws on housing needs of handicapped persons.				
L. HUMAN NEEDS CLEARINGHOUSE	L	( )	( )	( )
Either the public or private sector should establish a clearinghouse for human needs.				
M. HOUSING FUNDS	M	( )	( )	( )
Federal funds should support excess costs for construction and supervision of projects for the handicapped.				
N. HOUSING INCENTIVES	N	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state government should provide incentives to stimulate private development.				
O. HOUSING FUNDS	O	( )	( )	( )
Additional federal and state funds should be provided to meet all mandated requirements for adequate housing.				
P. RURAL HOUSING	P	( )	( )	( )
Federal regulations on rural housing should address and promote the needs of the handicapped.				
Q. HOUSING REGULATIONS	Q	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations should be simplified, streamlined and made flexible enough to fit individual state needs.				
R. COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING	R	( )	( )	( )
State policies should stimulate the development of community-based group houses and halfway houses for handicapped persons.				

		Ballot: Issue SPC II-3			
		Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING					
What should be the role and function of government (federal, state and local levels) in provision of community living programs?					
A. IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE LAWS	A	( )	( )	( )	
All levels of government should be accountable for implementing and enforcing current housing laws which include using financial and/or other penalties for non-compliance.					
B. STATE ROLE	B	( )	( )	( )	
State government should develop appropriate community support mechanisms which include: planning and coordinating community living programs through flexible licensing and funding; providing additional resources for the development of appropriate alternatives (e.g., new community projects, subsidies to families); designating advisory groups and oversight committees on community alternatives; and providing guardianship for persons residing or working in community programs.					
C. FUNDING FOR SUPPORT SERVICE SYSTEMS	C	( )	( )	( )	
Federal, state and local funds should support a variety of alternative living programs including subsidies to disabled persons and their families, home care, attendant care in homes, respite care, follow-up care, day care and loans for adopting private homes.					
D. CONSTRUCTION INCENTIVES	D	( )	( )	( )	
Federal housing policies should encourage the development of alternative living arrangements through special incentives such as tax breaks and exemptions; and expand the availability of low interest construction loans to the housing industry.					
E. FEDERAL ROLE	E	( )	( )	( )	
The federal government should provide more flexibility in current community support programs and develop new resources for local planning of such programs.					
F. FEDERAL ROLE	F	( )	( )	( )	
The federal government should expand financial resources, available through such agencies as HUD, the Small Business Administration, HEW, and Vocational Rehabilitation or to ~~stimulate~~ experimentation in housing design for single and multiple family units, in alternative settings such as group homes, and in the provision of minimal attendant care services in apartment complexes.					

Ballot: Issue SPC II-3

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G. BUILDING CODES	G	( )	( )	( )
All levels of government should promote the standardization of building codes to provide accessible community-based housing.				
H. SEC. 202 PROGRAM	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations should be adjusted to provide greater flexibility on individual income limits under the Section 202 program.				
I. LESS RESTRICTIVE LIVING	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal legislation should ensure that resources for the handicapped are provided in the least restrictive environment.				
J. NEEDS ASSESSMENT	J	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should conduct a needs assessment survey through the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and disseminate the collected information to local social service agencies and regional handicapped service providers.				
K. NURSING HOME FUNDS	K	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local funds supporting nursing home care should be redirected to allow handicapped persons to purchase their own services through a direct voucher system.				
L. COMMUNITY LIVING SKILLS	L	( )	( )	( )
State and local agencies should develop education programs in living skills for handicapped persons preparing to move to a total independent setting.				
M. ZONING	M	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should ensure that zoning laws encourage rather than discourage the development of community-based housing for the handicapped.				
N. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS	N	( )	( )	( )
Present and future capital construction funds, such as those allocated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the HEW Developmental Disabilities Office, should be used only for community-based living arrangements which are proximal to and integrated with the life and resources of the community; and which are small enough in size to be absorbed into the community. These same recommendations apply to state agencies responsible for financing housing.				

Ballot: Issue SPC II-3

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
O. ONE-TIME FEDERAL INVESTMENT	O	( )	( )	( )
P. FEDERAL FRONT-END FUNDING	P	( )	( )	( )
Q. INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS	Q	( )	( )	( )

O. ONE-TIME FEDERAL INVESTMENT

Transition from institutional to community-based systems could be achieved more rapidly and completely if federal funds were committed for this purpose on a one-time basis. The financial savings involved in such a one-time conversion investment would, if properly explained, be attractive to government officials as well as taxpayers.

P. FEDERAL FRONT-END FUNDING

Federal funds should be sought for "front-end" costs associated with the establishment of community-based living arrangements. These would be one-time investments necessary to facilitate the creation of such settings for which ongoing funding is available only on a reimbursement basis. Community services can be more readily developed if communities did not have to make the initial capital investments and wait for reimbursement.

Q. INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Decision-makers should be convinced to convert institutional funds to uses in the community. As community-based living arrangements are emphasized and developed, funds should be reallocated from presently maintained institutions into the natural home as well as a variety of personal care organizations and living arrangements such as foster care, homemaker services, apartments, and group homes. These reallocated funds should also be used to retrain and relocate institutional personnel into such personal care functions in the community.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-4

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

What federal, state, local agencies should provide housing subsidies and who should be eligible for these subsidies?

A. PRIORITY FOR DISABLED IN SUBSIDIZED UNITS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

State and local housing authorities should give priority to the non-elderly disabled in allocating subsidized rental units.

B. HOUSING INFORMATION FUNDS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should designate within the Office of Handicapped Individuals a housing information clearinghouse which periodically publishes a national newsletter identifying public and private housing funds.

C. FEDERAL HOUSING INCENTIVES

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should expand current housing policies to provide guaranteed mortgages to non-veteran disabled individuals, and low interest loans and tax incentives to both disabled individuals and landlords.

D. BASIC LIVING ALLOWANCES

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should provide basic living allowances to disabled persons to cover both housing and other required support services.

E. HOME MODIFICATION FUNDS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Public agencies should promote home ownership for non-veteran disabled individuals by funding structural adaptations in private dwellings.

F. STATE HOUSING AGENCIES

F ( ) ( ) ( )

State governments should designate an appropriate agency to act as a clearinghouse to coordinate all housing subsidy monies generated by or designated for the state and establish a consumer advisory group to monitor state policy making.

G. HOUSING ELIGIBILITY

G ( ) ( ) ( )

All federal, state and local subsidzied housing programs should apply equally to non-handicapped and handicapped low-income persons.

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-4			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. REDUCE INCOME REQUIRED FOR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state subsidized housing programs should lower currently required income limits for handicapped persons.				
I. ELIGIBILITY OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS	I	( )	( )	( )
All public and private non-profit agencies should be eligible for housing funds if handicapped persons actively participate in the policy and decision making process.				
J. EXEMPT COST OF ATTENDANT	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state housing regulations on eligibility requirements for housing assistance programs should exclude expenses for personal care attendants in determining income of handicapped individuals.				
K. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	K	( )	( )	( )
Local governments should promote the participation of handicapped persons in the community development process.				
L. CONSUMERS ON HOUSING COUNCILS	L	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state housing regulations should require that housing advisory councils include handicapped clients.				
M. SEC. 202 CHANGE	M	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations for Section 202 should be changed to require a set aside for handicapped persons, with additional funding to develop the program.				
N. FOOD STAMPS	N	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should amend existing regulations on food stamps to permit an aggregate allocation to handicapped persons residing in subsidized housing.				

Ballot: Issue SPC II-9

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-9 SPECIAL CONCERNS—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

How can currently available housing be made more suitable for housing handicapped individuals?

A. INCENTIVES FOR ACCESSIBILITY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should establish a variety of financial incentives such as tax rebates and/or deductions, low-interest loans, grants and no property tax increases to consumers, families and builders who provide accessible housing.

B. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY/FLEXIBILITY

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal laws and regulations should ensure that all new, existing, or renovated federally funded housing meet national guidelines for accessibility; that current housing efforts such as the block grant and rent subsidy programs be expanded to provide more flexiblity for the development of community-based housing; and that interdepartmental directives promote such flexibility.

C. HOUSING ALTERNATIVES

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal housing policies should provide a range of housing alternatives from sheltered apartments to independent living for handicapped citizens; and, when needed, provide attendants.

D. TRAINING HOUSING PROFESSIONALS

D ( ) ( ) ( )

All levels of government should develop education and training programs for a variety of housing-related personnel including building code inspectors, realtors, developers, architects, and engineers to increase their awareness in designing, providing, and certifying accessible housing for the handicapped.

E. HOUSING STANDARDS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should develop and disseminate guidelines and standards to appropriate housing professionals and consumers on modifying existing housing to meet the needs of the handicapped.

F. MINI-HOMES

F ( ) ( ) ( )

States should develop and pilot test a network of mini-homes, with appropriate facilities for persons with different handicapping conditions, to be managed by trained and licensed operators.

G. REVENUE SHARING

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Local governments should provide revenue sharing funds for the development of an integrated community group home network.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-12

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II-12 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING				
What legislative action at federal, state and local levels could stimulate and provide community-based living?				
A. ZONING	A	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should amend zoning laws that prohibit the development of community-based residences and provide guidelines to facilitate the use of such housing for the handicapped.				
B. INCENTIVES FOR ACCESSIBILITY	B	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should enact legislation to provide tax credits, rebates and lowered interest rates on loans to individuals, housing developers and landlords who need or want to provide accessible housing for the handicapped.				
C. HOUSING COORDINATION	C	( )	( )	( )
All levels of government should create housing offices to coordinate, implement and monitor areas such as construction, renovation, standards and costs for housing.				
D. FACILITIES ACCESSIBILITY	D	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should fund state and local compliance boards to establish and enforce laws on accessibility for both private and public facilities.				
E. COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING ALTERNATIVES	E	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local legislation should be developed and funded to expand the variety of community-based housing alternatives for the handicapped.				
F. BUILDING CODES	F	( )	( )	( )
State and local governments should expand existing building codes to conform with accessibility and barrier-free requirements and provide funding for the enforcement of these requirements.				
G. ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED HOUSING	G	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations (Section 202) should separate the planning and funding mechanisms for the elderly and the handicapped.				
H. BARRIER-FREE UNITS	H	( )	( )	( )
The Federal government should require all federally assisted buildings to have a certain percentage of barrier-free units.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-12			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I. BARRIER-FREE UNITS	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should require a quota of units for the handicapped comparable to the ratio of handicapped people within a community.				
J. EARNED INCOME PENALTY	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations (Section 8) should be simplified, the earned income penalty eliminated, and the subsidy changed to a personal allowance with no attachment to any living unit.				
K. COMMUNITY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	K	( )	( )	( )
Federal regulations should establish a Section 8 set-aside for landlords that provides barrier-free and/or family-type living arrangements for the handicapped.				
L. INCREASE SSI	L	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state assistance to Supplemental Security Income recipients should be signficantly increased to promote independent living alternatives.				
M. INDIANS	M	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing funds should be set aside for the handicapped on Indian reservations and administered by a Federal office for the handicapped.				
N. SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES	N	( )	( )	( )
State legislation should be enacted to provide authority to a single state agency to coordinate and/or adjust any health or safety code that may prohibit adequate provision of services to the handicapped.				
O. HANDICAPPED DIVISION/HUD	O	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should establish a new division within the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the handicapped.				
P. HANDICAPPED HOUSING AGENCY	P	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should create a separate housing agency for the handicapped through which all existing housing funds for the handicapped should be diverted from other federal agencies to the new agency.				

Ballot: Issue SPC II-12

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Q. HANDICAPPED HOUSING ASSISTANCE	Q	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing assistance for the handicapped should be allocated on a per capita basis to communities with an identified handicapped population.				
R. SECTION 8 AWARENESS	R	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should require other federal assistance programs to publicize the existence of the Section 8 rental assistance program.				

Ballot: Issue SPC II-13

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II–13 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING				
How do we enforce the civil rights of handicapped persons as they relate to housing and what should public policy state about the rights of handicapped persons who require specialized housing?				
A. LEAST RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVES	A	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state policies should promote the rights of all handicapped persons to live in the least restrictive environments of their choice.				
B. PROMOTE RIGHTS	B	( )	( )	( )
Federal, state and local governments should designate either ombudsmen or advisory committees composed of consumers to promote the rights of the handicapped in housing.				
C. ACCESSIBLE HOUSING	C	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state policies should stress the goals of normalization, integration, and the rights of all handicapped people to accessible housing.				
D. CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	D	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should amend the 1964 Civil Rights Act or enact a comprehensive Civil Rights Act to include the needs of the mentally and physically handicapped.				
E. ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 504	E	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should enforce the Section 504 anti-discrimination provisions of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act.				
F. RIGHTS AWARENESS	F	( )	( )	( )
All government levels should develop awareness education programs on civil rights of the handicapped for both the general public and key professionals in the housing field.				
G. BARRIER-FREE HOUSING	G	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state governments should mandate that a certain percentage of housing construction be barrier free.				
H. RIGHTS/RESOURCES INFORMATION	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state agencies should disseminate relevant and understandable information on housing rights and resources.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-13			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I. UNDERSTANDABLE REGULATIONS	I	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should require all appropriate agencies to write clear, understandable regulations for consumers and non-professionals.				
J. PROHIBITING PROFIT-MAKING COMMUNITY HOUSING	J	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state legislation should prohibit the development of private, profit-making community-based housing projects.				
K. HEARING DOGS	K	( )	( )	( )
Federal legislation should be expanded to provide that no deaf person is denied housing due to the use of a hearing ear dog.				
L. BENEFITS COVERAGE	L	( )	( )	( )
Federal and state legislation should require that all handicapped persons, regardless of disability or income level, be included in benefits coverage.				

	Ballot: Issue SPC II-8			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

Who should be involved in the establishment and implementation of standards and design concepts?

A. INCENTIVES FOR ACCESSIBILITY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state governments should provide tax incentives or rebates to contractors and landlords who make all new or existing buildings accessible to disabled persons.

B. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL GRANTS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state funding should be provided to schools of design, architecture and engineering to develop curricula on barrier-free design; and promote research and demonstration projects on low cost production of standardized fixtures and facilities, with consultation from consumer organizations.

C. HOUSING DESIGN/STANDARDS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should create standards and design committees composed of handicapped individuals and appropriate professionals who would develop and disseminate universal codes of accessibility and standards of design.

D. HOUSING ADVOCACY

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal funding should be provided for the establishment and support of a housing coalition made up of organizations who would act as advocates for handicapped individuals.

		Ballot: Issue SPC II-6			
		Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING					
Under what circumstances should handicapped individuals be segregated and/or integrated public and/or private housing?					
A. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY		A	( )	( )	( )
All levels of government should enforce anti-discrimination laws and barrier-free requirements to ensure that handicapped people regardless of geographic location or severity of disability have full access to available and appropriate housing.					
B. LOW-INCOME HOUSING		B	( )	( )	( )
All federally funded low-income housing should include units for the handicapped and; local communities should ensure that the handicapped are placed in such units.					
C. HANDICAPPED HOUSING PRIORITY		C	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should give priority to housing sponsors that develop either barrier-free and/or small home like facilities for handicapped persons.					
D. COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING LOCATION		D	( )	( )	( )
Local governments should ensure that community based housing is located in close proximity to necessary facilities such as clinics, stores, and vocational training centers.					
E. BARRIER-FREE HOUSING		E	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations should require that a certain percentage of both public and private multi-family housing units be accessible to the handicapped.					

Ballot: Issue SPC II-2

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
SPC II-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING				
What should be the role and the responsibility of public and private agencies, the community, and the consumer, in determining housing needs?				
A. HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY	A	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should survey realtors and public agencies to determine current and future local housing needs, and disseminate survey results.				
B. COMMUNITY SUPPORT GROUPS	B	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should encourage the utilization of community support groups (e.g., families of the handicapped and religious, civic, and business groups) to promote local hiring; and should ensure that such groups are informed about grants, laws and related resources for the development of housing.				
C. ATTENDANT COSTS	C	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations on attendant costs should be expanded to provide more flexibility in determining the rate of rent for handicapped individuals.				
D. HOUSING RESEARCH	D	( )	( )	( )
The federal government should study current housing provided for the handicapped in such countries as Sweden and Scotland.				
E. MONITOR HOUSING	E	( )	( )	( )
Communities should establish advocacy systems to monitor housing projects for the handicapped.				
F. RESOURCES FOR HANDICAPPED	F	( )	( )	( )
Consumer groups should review appropriate guidelines, according to criteria established by service providers, to insure maximum availability of resources to handicapped populations.				
G. GUIDELINES FOR SEVERELY DISABLED	G	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing guidelines should be adjusted to provide more flexibility for severely handicapped individuals.				

Ballot: Issue SPC II-2

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. GROUP ELIGIBILITY	H	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing regulations should be amended to allow handicapped persons who reside together to qualify as a family unit and share the cost of attendant services.				
I. NON-PROFIT HOUSING	I	( )	( )	( )
Federal housing policy should be expanded to provide additional funding to the private non-profit sector for developing housing for the handicapped.				

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Ballot: Issue SPC II-10

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-10 SPECIAL CONCERNS–COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

How can interdepartmental policies and services be coordinated to facilitate independent living?

A. CONSUMERS ON INTERAGENCY COMMITTEES

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should create interagency committees with consumer participation.

B. TITLE XX

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should use Title XX funds to facilitate interagency coordination for services to the handicapped.

C. PUBLIC AWARENESS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

All government levels should promote education programs in human service agencies for policy makers and the general public to review available services and consider broadening or changing those services to cover more handicapped people.

Ballot: Issue SPC II-14			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC II-14 SPECIAL CONCERNS—COMMUNITY AND RESIDENTIAL BASED HOUSING

How can planning for deinstitutionalization and conversion to community paid-service systems include representation of the employees and unions of the institutions?

A. UNION ROLE IN DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

A ( ) ( ) ( )

At federal and state levels, unions, such as the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, in conjunction with central labor councils and civil service commissions, should be invited to participate in all planning for deinstitutionalization.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1977 O - 231-938 (VII)